

Mr. Timothy M. Healy, M.P.

WHAT IS HE?

THE following extract is from Mr. Bradlaugh's *National Reformer* of March 12th, 1882:—

"The Mr. T. Healy, M.P., who sits for Wexford, has just come home from America in the *Arizona*. On board this vessel he pretended to be exceedingly friendly to me, and said that his opinions on religious questions did not much differ from mine, but that he represented a priest-ridden constituency, and was obliged to attack me."

In the *National Reformer* of February 12th, 1882, there is a review of a book by Mr. T. M. Healy. The reviewer says:—

"One of the most utterly unfair and dishonest books we have recently read is that of which the responsibility rests on Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., entitled *A Record of Coercion*, and pretending to be an accurate record of English votes on the Peace Preservation Bill and Arms Bill."

The reviewer gives numerous instances of Mr. Healy's misstatements, all of which are characterised as dishonest, while in one case the reviewer writes:—

"A flagrant illustration of Mr. Healy's absolute dishonesty."

About the end of March, 1882, Mr. Healy wrote as follows to the *Freeman*:—

"Dear Sir,—A series of falsehoods about myself and my pamphlet, *A Record of Coercion*, made by above, have been copied into some Irish Tory papers, which some one has sent me. It is an excellent rule, to which I have hitherto adhered, to make no denials in the newspapers; but I observe that any attacks upon objectionable Land Leaguers like myself obtain currency on the ground that 'he never denied them.' Therefore, while very loth to notice anything emanating from Mr. Bradlaugh, I avail myself of your courtesy to repudiate his offensive imputations. T. M. HEALY."

Noticing this in the *National Reformer*, Mr. Bradlaugh wrote as follows:—

"If Mr. Healy means this for a specific denial of my specific statements—for I have made no imputations either offensive or inoffensive—then, so far as relates to his pamphlet, I am ready to prove each of my statements by *Hansard*. If he means his denial to include my specific statement as to what happened on board the *Arizona*, I am ready to meet him face to face with his own fellow-

passengers on board the vessel, who are at present, fortunately, in England." (See *National Reformer* of date April 2nd, 1882.)

Mr. Healy, it is almost needless to say, did not accept Mr. Bradlaugh's challenge.

ON HATRED TO ENGLAND.

Speaking at Boston, America, December, 1881, Mr. Healy said:—"We believe that landlordism is the prop of English rule, and we are working to take that prop away. To drive out British rule from Ireland we must strike at the foundation, and that foundation is landlordism. . . . We wish to see Ireland what God intended she should be—a powerful nation. We seek no bargain with England. As the Master said unto the tempter when he offered Him the kingdoms of the earth, 'Begone, Satan!'; so we will say unto them, 'Begone, Saxon!'"—*Irishman*, December 24th, 1881.

Again at New Orleans, January, 1882. "We wish to get rid of British rule in Ireland. Landlordism is the prop of that rule, and it must be abolished. (Cheers). We are engaged in a great struggle—the reconquest of Ireland." (Loud applause.)—*United Ireland*, February 4th, 1882.

At the Parnell Banquet, Dublin, December, 1883. "They (the Irish people) could still fire back blow for blow and hate for hate, and so by patient enduring they could hope to establish in this country an independent Parliament."

At Kilkenny, November, 1885.—"Let the people cast aside all personal dissensions, and let them have one enemy only, and that enemy the British Government." (Cheers.)—*United Ireland*, November 7th, 1885.

SEPARATION PURE AND SIMPLE.

Mr. Healy, in New York, February, 1882, said:—"But I would remind you that Mr. Parnell, in his Galway speech two years ago, explained the basis of this movement when he told the Galway farmers that he would never have taken off his coat in this movement were it not one with Irish Nationality for its object. (Applause.) . . . This organisation is not for the enfranchisement merely of the farmers, or the labourers, or the artisans, or the merchants—we are going for the freedom of the entire population of Ireland." (Cheers.)—*Irish World*, 18th February, 1882.

LANDLORDISM ONLY A CLOAK.

At Boston, U.S.A.—"We believe that landlordism is the prop of English rule, and we are working to take that prop away. To drive out British rule from Ireland we must strike at the foundation, and that foundation is landlordism."—*Irishman*, December 24th, 1881.

On the No Rent Manifesto, in Texas, January, 1882.—"Landlordism is the prop of the British Government, and it is that we

want to kick away. The struggle is for Irish liberty, and landlordism stands between us and the glorious sunlight.”—*United Ireland*, January 28th, 1882.

RECOMMENDS BOYCOTTING.

Mr. T. M. Healy, at Galway, September 14th, 1884:—“I say that a man who commits such a crime against his neighbour as taking a little plot of land that had been made profitable by the sweat of that neighbour’s hands, and by that of his predecessors, is as much a thief in the sight of Heaven as if he had put his hand into your pocket.”—*Freeman*, September 15th, 1884.

APPEAL TO MURDER.

At the National League in Dublin.—“You may argue, you may demonstrate, you may speechify, you may assemble in your thousands, you may pass resolutions, you may send representatives to Parliament, but until the rattle of the slugs is heard on the roadside, the Prime Minister of England will not even take the trouble of investigating the ordinary facts in connection with the commonest grievances of our native land.”—*Freeman’s Journal*, October 1st, 1884.

PREACHING CIVIL WAR.

At the National League Meeting in Dublin, on 21st December, 1886. Mr. Healy is reported:—“There are only something like 10,000 police in the whole of Ireland: there are something like 500,000 tenant farmers—(hear, hear)—there are something like 30,000 or 40,000 estates, and if the people are not mice but men—if they have any courage in them—if they think this is a struggle that is worth sacrifices—if they think that their land and their country is worth fighting for—I say they can easily resort, and they ought to resort, and I tell them if they are men they will resort—(loud cheers.)”—*Freeman’s Journal*, 22nd December, 1886.

THE POLICY OF DISHONESTY.

Mr. T. M. Healey, at National League in Dublin, 26th October, 1886.—“It is just as easy for these tenants to repudiate their purchase money by-and-bye, if too high a price is placed on them, as it is to repudiate their rackrents at the present moment.”—*Freeman’s Journal* report.

MORE BLASPHEMY.

At the National League Meeting, Dublin, on 18th January, 1887, Mr. Healy said:—“I hold that no man is bound needlessly to get himself within the grip of the law. But I say this, that if the people at any time have the opportunity of crushing the carriers out of these evictions, and if I was there and was able to crush them, I would give the word, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.” (Cheers.)—*Freeman’s Journal*, 19th January, 1887.

DEFIANCE TO THE LAW.

The following Extract is also taken from Mr. Healy's Speech at the National League Meeting in Dublin, on 21st December, 1886:—

"There has never been an instance in this country, we are told, where the Government has struck a blow, but the landlord's say with a sneer, the popular party did not pretend to rejoice at it. That is true, for there never was an instance in this country where the Government struck a successful blow and prevented the onward march of public liberties. The whole history of this country and of its success is the history of the defiance to the law. (Applause.)"—*Freeman's Journal* report.

BLOW FOR BLOW.

Addressing his constituents at Longford, on Sunday, the 9th October, 1887, he said:—

"I call upon you, men of Longford, here to day, to stand by your fellow countrymen in other parts of Ireland (Cheers.) This battle is now the battle of all Ireland. Press the landlords back, give them word for word, and if necessary blow for blow. (Great cheering.) And when you are giving them blow for blow remember the most fatal place to hit them is in the breeches pocket—(laughter)—and they cannot even say that your are hitting them below the belt. (Cheers and laughter). These are my last words to you. I may not have the opportunity of addressing you for some time again. I hope that while you are watching me that you will think that I am watching you—(loud cheers)—and that when the other counties in Ireland are stepping into line that I shall not see Longford lagging behind—(cheers)—and you will stand together one by another, believing that if you do Ireland is strong enough to put down this miserable crew of tyrants, and erect upon the ruins of tyranny the foundation of a free and prosperous nation. (Loud and long continued cheering.)"—*Freeman's Journal*, 10th October, 1887.

A POSTSCRIPT.

During the hearing of the case against Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., at Tralee, on 9th January, 1888, Mr. Healy appeared for the Prisoner, and Mr. Morphy for the Crown:—

Mr. Healy.—Oh, we know the terrors of the gaol; we have all gone through imprisonment.

Mr. Morphy.—As far as I can see you have taken great care to shelve it lately.—*Times* report.

